12: Magalhães de Gandavo--85 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba
116, 192

"There are some words of it [the language] which are employed only by females, and others serve only for the males."

25: Sampaio--33-34 L-5 (no date) 1928 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 177, 192, 802

The Numerals. Numbers or quantitatives rarely exceed four or five among savage peoples, but with the civilizing contact of Europeans, the decimal system becomes adopted, especially by those individuals who have become christianized. Primitively, then, there are only: yepê, one; mocõe, two; moçapira, three; irundi, four. Much later, however, the number system became enlarged to include: uaxiny, five; moçuny, six; ceyé, seven; oicé, eight; oicépê, nine; peyé, ten. (1) From here on, the formation of

1. In Brazilian Tupí, yepe or iepé is used to express one; in Guarani petei or nhepetei (i. e., "one alone") is used more often. Mocõi, two, is the same as mbo-cõe, "to pair". Moçapir or moçapyt, three, is derived from mbo-capir, "to make a point", e. g. ,.˙.; irundí or monherundy means "to join pairs together". Acêpó, "a man's hand", stands for five. Father Figueira says that ambó, would mean "a hand with ten fingers"; and xepó xepyg, "my feet and hands", to express twenty; opacombó, ten, or "both hands".

vocables expressing higher numbers follows the decimal pattern: peyé-yepê, eleven; peyé-mocõe, twelve; peyé-moçapira, thirteen; mocõe-peyé, twenty; mocõe-peyé-yepê, twenty-one; mocõe-peyé-mocõe, twenty-two; moçapira-peyé, thirty; irundi-peyé, forty; yepê-papaçaua, a hundred; mocõe-papaçaua, two hundred; peyé-papaçaua, a thousand;

mocõe-peyé-papaçaua, two thousand; peyé-peyé-papaçaua, ten thousand; peyé-papaçaua-yepê-papaçaua, a million.

37. The Ordinals. Ordinal numbers are formed by the addition of the suffix uara: yepérum-ara, the first; mocõiuara, the second; moçapirauara, the third; peyéuara, the tenth; [34] peyéuara-yepê, the eleventh. Padre Figueira lists imocõia as second; imoçapyra as third; Father Montoya, however, gives imocõibae, second, and imombohapí, third.

38. The Distributives. Distributive numbers are formed through duplication of the cardinal term, e. g., yepê-yepê, one to one; mocõe-mocõe, two to two.